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GOOGLE INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

ORACLE AMERICA, INC.

Plaintiff,

v.

GOOGLE INC.

Defendant.

Case No. 3:10-cv-03561-WHA

Honorable Judge William Alsup

**GOOGLE'S RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION
TO ORACLE'S MOTION FOR A
CLARIFYING INSTRUCTION ON THE
RELEVANCE OF APACHE HARMONY**

1 Oracle's motion for a preemptive jury instruction about Apache Harmony asks the Court
2 to do the job of Oracle's lawyers. Oracle wants the Court to make factual findings about
3 Apache-related issues and impose them on the jury, rather than allowing the parties to present
4 evidence and then argue the significance of that evidence to the jury, as should be
5 done. Oracle's obvious goal is to blunt the impact of the undisputed facts that Sun was aware of
6 the Apache Software Foundation's use and distribution of the same Java API packages at issue
7 here for over five years, Sun was aware of the use of Harmony packages in Android, and Sun
8 never asserted that Apache infringed its intellectual property. Indeed, to this day, Oracle has not
9 made any assertions against Apache, which continues to make the Harmony API packages and
10 class libraries available on its website *today* (<http://harmony.apache.org/download.cgi>).

11 As Oracle knows, and Google and the evidence has made clear, Sun and Oracle made no
12 objection to Apache's distribution of Harmony for years—either because they consented to
13 Apache's independent implementation or because they understood the API structure that Apache
14 used was unprotected by any intellectual-property rights. These facts are some of the key bases
15 of Google's equitable defenses in this case. Apache did not secretly develop Harmony behind
16 closed doors, but rather did so as a member of the Executive Committee of Sun's Java
17 Community Process (JCP). Moreover, in recognition of Apache's achievements for
18 “implementing Java specifications,” the JCP gave Apache its Member of the Year Award not
19 once, but four times—in 2005, 2007, 2008 and 2009—while Apache was distributing Harmony.

20 Oracle now argues for its proposed instruction on the ground that the jury is not savvy
21 enough to understand the facts regarding Apache, but its real goal is to confuse the jury into
22 believing Apache is irrelevant because Apache never accepted the encumbered license Sun
23 offered for its Technology Compatibility Kit (TCK) and use of the Java trademark. But the key
24 point is that, despite never accepting the restriction Sun sought to place on the Harmony project,
25 Apache made Harmony available to all comers for years without Sun making any claim that this
26 violated Sun's intellectual-property rights, much less a purported copyright on the selection,
27 structure and organization of the 37 API packages at issue here.
28

The facts have shown, and the jury is more than capable of understanding, the following:

- Apache has made available the same structure, selection, and organization of the same 37 API packages at issue here (along with over 100 other Sun Java SE API packages) since 2005.
- Until its resignation from the JCP under protest, Apache never accepted that it needed a license to distribute the Harmony API packages.¹
- The license Sun was offering Apache had nothing to do with Sun's right to distribute its Harmony API packages; it was a license to a Technology Compatibility Kit (TCK) that would have allowed Apache to prove compatibility with the Java SE specification and market itself using the Java trademark. (*See, e.g.*, RT 829 11-15; 832:17-20 ("Sun had promised Apache a license, a TCK license, which I'm not even going to explain what that is. And Apache -- Sun had refused to deliver on this.").)
- Sun offered the TCK license contingent on a field-of-use restriction that Apache refused to accept. In other words, the issue was not that Sun would not *grant* Apache a TCK license; it was that Apache would not *accept* a TCK license that restricted its freedom to distribute its Harmony intellectual property. (RT 1121:12-15 ("And Sun says, You can have a TCK, but that TCK is going to have a field of use restriction to desktops and servers. And Apache says, You can't do that."))
- Sun's CEO, Jonathan Schwartz, testified at deposition that Sun did not "look the other way" on Harmony. To the contrary, Sun knew and accepted that it could not stop Apache from building a clean-room implementation of Java class libraries. Sun's only concern was whether Apache could brand itself as Java-compliant. For that, Sun insisted that Apache buy and pass the TCK. *See* Schwartz Dep. at 47:9-24 ("It was up to them to put whatever technology they wanted into their devices. If they called it Java, we would be involved. If they didn't call it Java, then they could call it

¹ Oracle changes the meaning of Apache's statement announcing its resignation from the JCP by omitting critical parts of that statement. (Dkt. No. 959 at 4 (quoting TX 1045 at 2.)) Apache's full statement was as follows:

The Apache Software Foundation concludes that that *JCP is not an open specification process*—that Java specifications are proprietary technology that must be licensed directly from the spec lead under whatever terms the spec lead chooses; that the commercial concerns of a single entity, *Oracle, will continue to seriously interfere with and bias the transparent governance of the ecosystem*; that it is impossible to distribute independent implementations of JSRs under open source licenses such that users are protected from IP litigation by expert group members or the spec lead; and finally, the EC is unwilling or unable to assert the basic power of their role in the JCP governance process.

(Emphases added) In other words, after buying Sun in 2010, Oracle changed its position on the JCP's rules and practices, turning it from an open specification process to something different. Apache's statement didn't concede that Java specifications were proprietary; it was bemoaning Oracle's efforts to restrict those specifications (including by filing this lawsuit) as it resigned from the JCP under protest.

1 a Linux phone, they could call it a free phone or an open phone, that's up to them.”)

- 2 • For many years now, Apache has distributed the Harmony API packages for
3 commercial use (without claiming Java compatibility) to downstream users like
4 Google and others, pursuant to its Apache 2.0 license.
- 5 • Sun never took any action against Apache to restrict the use or distribution of
6 Harmony API packages, and neither has Oracle. (RT 833:12-17 (“Q. Okay. Now,
7 during all of the discussions that you participated in as a member of the Executive
8 Committee of the Java Community Process about Apache Harmony, did you ever
9 hear anyone from Sun or Oracle ever say that they thought that Apache Harmony had
10 infringed any copyrights of Sun? A. I never heard that.”; *Id.* at 965:22-966:6
11 (“There's been some fairly high-profile ones, like the GNU Compiler project, GCJ,
12 which is a GNU compiler for Java, that compiles the Java language to native code,
13 like x86 PC. And the GNU Classpath project, which was a complete implementation
14 of all of these standard Java APIs to enable that, as well as things like the Apache
15 Harmony project, which was another open source, you know, project that provided a
16 Java virtual machine and the standard libraries. None of these projects seemed to fall
17 afoul of, you know, this concern that had been expressed about these APIs.”
- 18 • Although the Harmony project is no longer actively updated, the Harmony API
19 packages and class libraries remain freely available for download from Apache’s
20 website even today. *See* <http://harmony.apache.org/download.cgi>.

21 This is not complicated, and the jury is more than capable of figuring out these facts for
22 itself. Counsel for Oracle are, as always, entitled in closing argument to characterize these facts
23 in Oracle’s favor, by emphasizing that Apache was not itself licensed to use the TCK or Java
24 trademark. But however much they may wish, they are not entitled to have the Court emphasize
25 that single fact to the jury so that it stands out from the factual landscape as the only thing that
26 matters. Plainly it is not the only important fact. Moreover, Oracle’s supposition that the jury
27 might be confused that Apache had a license from Sun is based on nothing. No witness has
28 testified that Apache had a TCK license, and several Oracle witnesses have made clear it did not,
just like other witnesses have made the countervailing point that Apache never accepted Sun’s
attempt to restrict its distribution of the Harmony APIs and Sun never sued, or even threatened to
sue, Apache to stop that distribution.

Worse yet, Oracle appears to be requesting that the Court to make this instruction now, at
the close of Oracle’s case, as a sort of request that the jury ignore the case Google has not yet
had a chance to present and render a directed verdict for Oracle. But the jury has not yet heard
from Google’s witnesses Eric Schmidt, Andy Rubin, and others, who will testify about Google’s

1 use of the Harmony API packages and class libraries, and the fact that Sun not only sat by while
 2 Apache distributed Harmony but even welcomed Google into the Java community after Google
 3 announced its use of Harmony intellectual property in Android. The jury has not yet heard from
 4 Sun's former CEO Jonathan Schwartz, who spoke with authority for Sun on all things related to
 5 Apache and made the decision not to object to Apache's distribution of Harmony to Google and
 6 others for various commercial uses. Oracle seeks to preclude the jury from even hearing
 7 Schwartz's testimony that Sun's dispute with Apache (to the extent there even was one) was
 8 about Apache's desire to brand Harmony as Java-compatible, and had absolutely nothing to do
 9 with the selection, structure and organization of some API packages.²

10 Of course Oracle does not want the jury to hear any of this, because it would prove what
 11 Google has been saying all along—that Oracle's claims about the "structure, selection, and
 12 organization" of its API packages was never raised contemporaneously with Apache. That claim
 13 was concocted by lawyers after Oracle tried and failed to compete in the smartphone
 14 market. And of course Oracle would love the Court to specifically instruct the jury that Apache
 15 was a scofflaw, because that would tend to discredit Google's equitable defenses—despite the
 16

17 ² Just this past Friday, the Court made clear that the right way to present the Apache issue to the
 18 jury was to allow counsel to offer evidence, then explain that evidence in their closings:

19 Oracle has made a lot out of the fact that the word we got to get a
 20 license or take a license from Sun was used in various e-mails over
 21 the last ten years. And I can understand that and I'm not in any
 22 way being critical of Oracle for putting that in. I think good for
 23 you, you got that evidence. That helps you. But it is—it's one
 24 kettle of fish to say we need a license because we're going to use
 25 their source code and their implementation and another when the
 26 program is switched to we're not even going to use their
 27 implementation, we're going to do our own implementation so we
 28 don't have to go and get a license. And I—so I worry some that
 the jury may get the impression that these statements about
 needing a license are not taking those important differences into
 account. The best I can say on that is that there are good lawyers
 on both sides. Mr. Van Nest, you'll just have to explain that in your
 closing.

RT 1128:7-25. This is exactly the right way to handle the issue.

1 facts that Sun never asserted any right in the structure, selection, and organization of Java APIs
 2 against Apache, and in fact gave Apache free rein to make those API packages available in
 3 Harmony for years. Put another way, Apache would have needed a license to the Sun TCK and
 4 the Java brand, but it never needed any license to the API structure, because that structure is not
 5 protected by copyright, and Sun never contended it was.

6 In any event, the time for jury instructions is after the close of evidence, not now. This
 7 Court has made clear over and over that it disfavors broad, categorical evidentiary motions that
 8 are actually summary judgment motions in disguise. This is another such motion, although
 9 Oracle has chosen to bring it as a request for a jury instruction rather than as a motion to exclude
 10 evidence. The impact on the jury and the prejudice to Google's defense (prior to Google's first
 11 witness even taking the stand) from an explicit court instruction would be even greater. Google
 12 respectfully requests that the Court deny this motion. Oracle should stop looking for short cuts
 13 and make its case to the jury through evidence and closing argument.

14
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